

Rock

Bottom has been reached at MADDOX & PARR'S in the price of groceries, and a little less than Bottom.

Prices in Crockery and Glass Ware and Lamps and Lamp Fixtures. They all sell at about New York.

Prices.

SOMETHING NEW.—Maddox & Parr is daily receiving something new and nice to please their customers such as:

Fresh Sausage,
Bologna Sausage,
Dried Beef,
Boneless Cod-Fish,
Whitehead Cabbage,
Boiled Corn in Cans,
and Oranges.

In fact everything to please the most fastidious. Thinking all for their liberal patronage in the past, we ask them to endeavor by low prices and good goods to receive a continuance of the same.

The superior quality of MADDOX & PARR'S 4 lbs. Coffee is established.

12 CENTS for Side Meat at MADDOX & PARR'S, a large lot just received.

A large stock Sugar of all grades, just received at MADDOX & PARR'S which they are offering at bottom prices by the barrel or half barrel. Go to see them before you buy elsewhere.

The best goods at the Lowest Prices—call BAGGING! BAGGING! TIES! TIES!—Large lot just received at Maddox & Parr's which will be sold at Rock bottom Prices try them.

Hon. Jno. H. Caldwell addressed a crowd of from 250 to 300 at Anniston, Wednesday, by invitation.

MARRIED, in Atlanta Ga. Nov. 1st, 1876, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Jas. A. Wynne, Mr. Jno. E. Nisbet, formerly of Jacksonville, to Miss LULA A. SIGMAN of Atlanta.

We have received, & will publish next week, an able and interesting communication from Mr. E. L. Barron, Mining Engineer and Assayer of Woodstock Iron Co., Anniston, Ala. Mr. Barron has kindly assented to furnish us a series of articles on the subject of the minerals and mineral resources of this and adjoining counties, which will doubtless be interesting to all our readers, and particularly so to those who are engaged in mining for copper and other metals.

One of the editors of the Republican took a flying trip to Rome last week, and returned with the success of a fair, and secured some advertisements which will appear in due time.

We will have the paper out some hours earlier than usual next Friday with the latest election news. Our subscribers who call for it then can get it.

Last week one of the editors of the paper was absent and several errors occurred in the proof of the manuscript he left. The article addressed to the colored men, which started out with an allusion to William Warner, was specially butchered by the inefficient compositor.

Mr. A. M. LANDERS has just returned from Market with a full stock of latest style goods, which he bought for cash and will sell at very bottom figures.

Attention is especially invited to the advertisement of Mr. W. P. McKellar, the efficient principal of Calhoun College. We have heretofore alluded to the duty devolving upon our people to support liberally this school, and will not now gain urge upon them so plain and palpable a fact. The terms offered in the card are reasonable enough in all conscience. No man can expect to give his children and education. What more then remains to be said?

The call for the public meeting of the citizens of Jacksonville on the subject of education has been changed from Friday the 10th to Saturday the 11th day of November.

We direct attention to the advertisement of Mrs. T. B. Williams, Rome, Ga., who has recently returned from New York with a very full stock of millinery goods, which she will sell at remarkably low figures.

DIED on Saturday, Oct. 28th, in this place, of diphtheria, FRANKIE, aged four years, son of Rev. P. and Mrs. E. Morris, of North Carolina. The stricken parents and relatives of the little one have the profound sympathy of our entire community.

LARGE YIELD.—R. A. Foster & Dr. Evans, this year have made 4,081 gallons sorghum with No. 2 mill and No. 3 pan. Of Mr. Stovall's crop of White Plains. 180½ gallons of syrup was made from one acre. A sample of the syrup has been left at our office, which is very fine and beautiful.

The next meeting of Calhoun County Grange, will be held at White Plains, on Thursday before the fourth Sunday in November. A full attendance is earnestly desired as there will be business of importance before the Grange.

L. D. MILLER, Master.

No. 4—21.

The Way to Make Money.

My son deal with men that advertise, you will never lose by it.—Jef. Franklin.

Frequent and constant advertising brought me all I own.—A. T. Stewart.

Success depends upon a liberal patronage of printing offices.—John J. Astor.

How can the world know a man has a good thing unless he advertises the possession of it?—Vanderbilt.

The road to fortune is through print—the ink.—Barney.

My success is owing to liberality in advertising.—Robt. Bonner.

Judicious, sharp business advertising is a good way to make money.

Franklin Barham, Bonner, Stewart, Astor, and Vanderbilt understood the use of printer's ink.

Georgia Gold Fields.

Of the Georgia gold fields the Atlanta Constitution says: "There are single miles at Dahlonega that get out \$5,000 worth of gold per month. We do not believe that less than 30,000 worth of gold is taken from the North Georgia every month—possibly \$50,000. We saw on yesterday several specimens of silver ore, taken from a field near Gainesville, which assays \$76 to the ton. There were huge blocks of it picked up at random and sent to the assayer, who, upon returning the assay, made an offer of \$10,300 for thirty acres, which was accepted. The assayer, Mr. Loman, of Boston, is now preparing to forward machinery to crush the ore and win the silver heart out of it.

The following anecdote of Thad. Stevens comes from the Baltimore Gazette: "He was employed to defend two law officers indicted for conspiracy. When the trial was opened Mr. Stevens rose and addressing the court, said: 'If I please your honor, presenting there are different degrees of guilt attached to the prisoners, my clients, I move they be tried separately.' The motion was granted and so recorded. Waiting some time for Stevens to go on, the Judge, at last becoming impatient, said impatiently: 'Proceed.' Mr. Stevens, proceeded. 'I move that the court adjourn, and I, your honor, ever lower of one man being tried for conspiracy.' Then waiting his hand to his clients, he said: 'You can go home, you can go home.' And they did so home. The jury was discharged and the court adjourned. And for this piece of legal strategy, Thad. Stevens received \$5,000."

HOW AN ANTI-HANGING LAW WORKS.

The State of Maine having abolished capital punishment, the people there are in a quandary. A crime of an atrocious character has just been perpetrated at Bucksport. An aged man, his daughter and her little girl were murdered on Friday night, and the house robbed and burned over their heads. The people of the neighborhood were very much excited about the bloody affair. They got out to search the country for the criminal, and, catching a man on whom some suspicion rested, it was thought they would kill him. If they sent him to jail, and he is convicted of the crime, he cannot be hung for it. So, because they have a liability, in a final sentimentalism, the execution of criminals after due process of law, they now propose to resort to first pay, and then hang. The code that existed before any law was. They want to put him to death anyhow.

A stage coach was robbed of \$64,000 in gold, in 1876, by five men, who burnt the stage, and returned to return and get it for the country for the conductor, and, catching a man on whom some suspicion rested, it was thought they would kill him. If they sent him to jail, and he is convicted of the crime, he cannot be hung for it. So, because they have a liability, in a final sentimentalism, the execution of criminals after due process of law, they now propose to resort to first pay, and then hang. The code that existed before any law was. They want to put him to death anyhow.

The Chattanooga Iron Company are making nearly double the iron they have heretofore made, and have orders for it as fast as they make it. They are making nearly two tons of iron mill per day, which is bringing \$15.50 per ton, cash. There is a good demand for iron, and it is hoped that this demand will increase the price in market. Our iron is obtaining an enviable reputation throughout the North, and our low quantities are sending us orders and enquiries from all over the country. In St. Louis one can see a sign of "Chattanooga Iron" hanging over a tin snip looking store, and again a coal yard sign reads "Chattanooga Coal for Blacksmithing." Our iron has a future before us, and that a grand one.—Chattanooga Commercial.

Copy was out. The devil picked up a paper and said: "There's something about a woman—shall I cut it out?" "No," thundered the editor; "the first disturbance ever created in the world was occasioned by the devil fooling about a woman."

A public meeting on the subject of EDUCATION will be held at the Court House in Jacksonville on Saturday the 11th day of November next. Several competent gentlemen will address the meeting.

RICE! RICE!—10 lbs to the dollar at Maddox & Parr's.

BAGGING—BA GING—It is said by many that Maddox & Parr's Bagging is the best in Calhoun Co.—go and examine for yourself.

FLOUR—FLOUR—Maddox & Parr are determined to please their customers—hence their supplying such a fine article of Tennessee Flour at such a low price.

W. C. LAND, Watchmaker & Jeweller, Jacksonville, Ala.

KEEPS constantly on hand fine gold and silver watches, and fine and common JEWELRY, first class plated ware, every thing kept in first class jewelry store.

REPAIRING done in a good workmanlike manner, with every material on hand at discount.

A call is made in this paper for a public meeting, on the 11th November, to devise some means to foster the interest of education.

It is an absolute reproach to the citizens of Jacksonville and vicinity, that more interest is not taken in the cause of education, and her schools permitted to languish. It is not for the want of good buildings and other facilities. It is not for the want of competent and faithful teachers; but simply indifference and neglect. This state of things has to be remedied, or else our citizens must make up their minds either to forego the advantages of education for their children, or encounter the additional expense of boarding them out at distant schools.

JUST RECEIVED.
A Fine Lot of Superior St. Louis Cooking Stoves!
For sale very cheap by
W. W. NEBBIT
Oct. 28—41.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

It affords us pleasure to call the attention of our readers to the advertisement, in another column, of Messrs. Pope & Hunt, Baltimore, Md., whose reputation as Manufacturers of first-class machinery is prominent in the South, and second to none in the United States. For nearly a quarter of a century they have been prominently before the public, year by year, strengthening their claims to public confidence, until, to-day, with an immense establishment, as perfect in its appointments as experience and unchallenged skill can make it, they can send forth every article of their manufacture perfect and accurate in all of its parts, as tested by the fixed and high standards by which their work is regulated. They who have used their machinery can best vouch for the truth of what we have asserted.

SENSELESS ADVICE.

You are asked every day through the columns of newspapers and by your Druggist to use something for Dyspepsia and Liver complaint that you may know nothing about, you get discouraged spending money with but little success. Now, to give you satisfactory proof that Green's Great Peppermint Cure will cure you of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, with all its effects, such as Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Biliousness, Colic, Punctuations of the Heart, heart burn, Water brash, coming up of food after eating, loss of spirits, &c., we ask you to get a sample bottle of GREEN'S GREAT PEPPERMINT CURE, for 10 cents and try it, or a regular size for 75 cents, two doses will relieve you.

The People Want Proof.

There is no medicine prescribed by physicians, or sold by Druggists, that carries such evidence of its success and superior value as Green's Great Peppermint Cure for severe Coughs, Colds settled on the Breast, Consumption, or any disease of the Throat and Lungs. A proof of that fact is that any person afflicted, can get a sample bottle for 10 cents and try its superior effect before buying the regular size at 75 cents. It has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and its wonderful cures are astonishing everyone that use it. Three doses will relieve any case. Try it. Sold by A. M. Nisbet in Jacksonville.

Best and Cheapest Chills and Fever Remedy in the World.—The attention of our readers is directed to the advertisement of "SANTAL" in another column. This remarkable remedy contains no quinine, calomel, or other harmful drug, yet rarely fails to cure the "Chills," and all other malarial diseases. It will not injure the most delicate person, and leaves no unpleasant after-effects. The low price at which it is sold is likely to soon give it a large sale. See advertisement, and don't fail to give it a trial.

Extract of a letter from Dr. Lewis Miller, of Boston, to Rev. J. F. McKellar.

March, 24th, 1876.

Dear Bro. Davies, I have been very much interested in your recent speech about two months. Could not read and pray in a fairly. Had tried many things. Got no benefit. Now, my wife and I have some one sent me from America a bottle of Thad's Consumptive Cure and Lung Restorer, which I have been taking now, this is the fifth day, and I can talk now with some ease. I came here, among other things, to supply myself with this medicine. "No drug" here has it on sale. I must have it. I want you to get in person to Thad's Co. show them this letter, and make them send me by express to Seattle, Ga., two, three, or four bottles, with bill. I am getting on finely.

(Signed) LEWIS MILLER.
For sale by Dr. W. M. NEBBIT, Jacksonville, Ala. Sep. 23—3m.

Fall and Winter Goods.

KNOW & PARKS, 610 1/2 Street, ROME, GA.

HAVING purchased the entire retail stock of W. T. McWilliam & Co. are now enabled to offer to merchants and country merchants, a very complete assortment upon as good terms as can be obtained elsewhere.

Send orders which will be promptly filled, or call and examine stock and prices while in Rome.

Sept. 20, 1876.

Attention—Important!
I have a new and Improved

Smoke Stack for EVAPORATORS,

by which double the quantity of Sorghum can be made in the same length of time, which can be attached to any Evaporator at comparatively small cost.

Reference will be given to several who have tried them.

I am also prepared to do all kinds of REPAIRING in SHEET IRON & COPPER, on Evaporators, also constantly on hand SKIMMERS of superior quality, which will be sold low for cash exclusively. All Repairing done upon like terms.

W. W. NEBBIT.
Jacksonville, July 26, 1876—51.

MRS. T. B. WILLIAMS

Has returned from New York, with the latest novelties in

HATS, BONNETS, LACE, TIES, Neck Ruffs,

SILK TIES, and Millinery goods generally. Her stock is large and well selected. She is able to offer inducements to all who will favor her with orders. Call at 27 Broad St., ROME, GA., where you will find silk for trimming in all the new shades, and flowers as lovely as can be. Inducements offered to country merchants buying to sell again.

J. T. McDONALD & Co. LEADING CLOTHERS,

15 Market Street, Montgomery, Alabama.

WITHOUT EXCEPTION WE OFFER

The Best and Most Reliable Stock of

Men's and Boy's CLOTHING

AND

FURNISHING GOODS

TO BE FOUND IN THE STATE.

All of Which, having been Purchased at Recent

Low Prices,

We are Enabled to dispose of at

Extremely Economical Rates.

Orders Filled Promptly and

PRICES GUARANTEED

—TO BE—

THE LOWEST.

J. T. McDONALD & Co.

15 Market Street.

BLUE MOUNTAIN ROUTE

On and after Monday Sep. 11th, passenger Trains will run as follows:

GOING NORTH. STATIONS. GOING SOUTH.

No. 1. Passenger, Daily. No. 2. Passenger, Daily.

7:55 a.m. Leave Selma, Arrive 9:30 a.m. 11:25 a.m. " " " 4:23 a.m. 3:15 p.m. " " " 5:53 p.m. 3:50 p.m. " " " 8:55 p.m. 3:25 p.m. " " " 6:00 p.m. 8:00 a.m. " " " 4:30 a.m. 12:05 p.m. " " " 5:15 p.m. 6:32 a.m. Arrive Washington, Leave 8:07 p.m. 9:30 a.m. " " " 6:00 a.m. 1:25 p.m. " " " 12:45 p.m. 6:15 p.m. " " " 8:55 p.m.

No. 1 makes close connections at Dalton with W. & A. R. R. for Chattanooga, Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis; with G. T. & G. A. R. R. for Bristol, Lynchburg, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York. Has sleeper from Jacksonville to Dalton with only one change through to Baltimore.

No. 2 makes close connections at Calhoun with trains of S. & N. Railroad for Montgomery, Euclid, Columbus, Ga. Tallahassee, Fla. Mobile, and New Orleans—at Selma with Ala. Central R. R. for Meridian, Jackson, Nicksburg and all points in Mississippi. Has sleeper from Dalton to Jacksonville.

M. STANTON, Superintendent. RAY KNIGHT, General Passenger Agent.

S. P. SMITH & SON, Wholesale Grocers, and Liquor Dealers, Smith's Block, FOMÉ, Ga. Proprietors and General Agents for the Southeastern States.

Upon which Goods shipped freight has been reduced half 20 per cent.

A good and roomy W. GON YARD in rear of their Block for the accommodation of Transients.

SMITH'S AROMATIC STOMACH BITTERS.

These Bitters are a pleasant TONIC for persons suffering from loss of appetite, or weakness, and a never-failing Remedy for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Female Irregularities, Chills and Fever, Bilest of the Kidneys. Rome, Ga. Sep. 20 1876.—ly

Notice.

UNDER and by virtue of an Order issued from the Probate Court of Calhoun County, State of Alabama, on the 7th day of October, 1876, I, J. M. Woodley, Administrator of the estate of W. T. McWilliam, deceased, will sell at public auction:

ON THE 6th DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1876.

At said State residence of said deceased, in said State and county, on the Oakland road, about five miles west of Jacksonville, the following described Personal Property to-wit:

One Mule,
Twelve Sheep,
Cow and Calf,
Two Cows,
Ten head of Hogs,
Lot of Carpenter Tools,
Two-horse Wagon,
One Buggy,
Some Kitchen Furniture,
Farming Implements,
Plough Gear,
One Clock,
One Loom,
Cross-cut Saw,
Bee Hives, and a
Lot of Corn, &c. &c.

At the same time and place the late Real Estate and Lands of said deceased will be RENTED to the highest bidder.

TERMS OF SALE—All sums over ten dollars, on a credit of twelve months secured by note with good security, bearing interest from date. All other sums cash.

J. M. WOODLEY, Adm.
Oct. 14, 1876—41.

Farm for Sale.

DESIRING to go West, I now offer for sale my Farm, lying on a public road leading from Jacksonville, Calhoun Co. to Centre, eight miles from the former place, containing two hundred acres, one hundred of which is under fence and in a good state of cultivation—fifty or twenty acres well adapted to melons—Perpetual stream of water running through the place—well timbered and convenient to good stage—never failing well of good water in the yard—good frame dwelling and out houses. Will sell on good terms for cash, or half on credit of twelve months. Call and see me at once.

A. T. GREEN.
Aug. 12, 1876—41.

Books, Stationery & Music.

H. A. SMITH, ROME, GA.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

Bookseller and Stationer,

AND DEALER IN

Pianos, Organs, Wall Paper, &c.

ALWAYS in stock, one of the largest assortments of School and Miscellaneous Books in Northern Georgia, and at prices that will defy competition. Teachers through the mail will have no situation.

Appl. 22, 1876.

D. HAMMOND & R. D. WILLIAMS

HAMMOND & WILLIAMS, WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Jacksonville and surrounding country, that they have formed a partnership for the purpose of doing a general MERCHANDISE BUSINESS.

We now have in store and to arrive, A GENERAL LINE OF

DRY GOODS,

NOTIONS,

Ready Made Clothing,

BOOTS & SHOES,

HATS & CAPS,

Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Soda,

HARDWARE, QUEENWARE,

FLOUR and MEAL.

We hope for, and will endeavor to, merit a liberal share of patronage, by fair dealing, low prices, and genuine Goods.

Call and examine our Goods and prices. CLOTHING AT COST FOR CASH, for 30 Days.

ALSO AGENTS FOR WINSHIP'S CELEBRATED COTTON GINS AND IRON PRESS, SCANTLIN'S SUGAR HILLS AND EVAPORATORS, and SEVERAL RELIABLE FIRE INSURANCE CO'S.

Business solicited.

Jacksonville, July 15, 1876.—5m.

WOOL CARDING.

The undersigned respectfully informs the public that he will have his new carding machine in splendid order to commence carding about Sept. 15th, 1876.

His carding machine is situated at Nisbet's mill, four miles north-west of Jacksonville.

AS PRICES FOR CARDING—Ten cents per pound where grease is furnished, or twelve and a half cents where it is not.

I have leased "Mr. Nisbet's" mill for three years, and have put all the machinery in excellent condition for making first class flour and meal.

Sep. 2—41. M. L. RICHIE.

RICHARD WALKER,

Barber and Hair-Dresser.

FIRST CORNER of Maddox & Parr's Family Grocery. Give him a call and he will guarantee perfect satisfaction with his neat, complete and fashionable work. Jacksonville, June 17, 1876—41.

New Steam Cotton Gin and Saw Mill.

THE undersigned have just fitted up at Weavers Station on the Selma, Rome & Dalton Railroad, a complete new machinery for Ginning Cotton and Sawing Lumber. The Gin has a newly invented Condenser attached, by which all waste of cotton is avoided, and it samples better for market. Cotton will be ginned for the sixteenth, and Lumber sawed upon the usual terms.

Give us a trial and you will be well pleased. Messrs. Bradstreet keep at this mill a full stock of Gays, and give the highest market price in kind for cotton, including remnants.

WILLIAM ADAMS, ROBERT ADAMS.
Sept. 2, 1876—2m.

Truster's Sale of House

and Lot in the Town of Jacksonville, Ala.

UNDER and by virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to the undersigned by George P. Jones, and recorded in books 259 and 261 of Book "F" of deeds in the office of Judge of Probate of Calhoun County, Alabama, I will proceed to sell at 11 o'clock of the 16th day of October, 1876, at Jacksonville, in said county, between the legal hours of sale, the following described property, to-wit:

West half of Lot No. twenty-nine, 29 in the original plan of the town of Jacksonville, Ala. in the Coast Land District, in the State of Alabama, known and designated as the Slipes property, on the north east corner of the public square.

A. J. LITTLE, Trustee.
Sep. 2—41.

H. H. STEWART & CO.

WHOLESALE

GROCERS,

Corner Water and Washington Streets, SELMA, ALA.

Our Stock is LARGE, embracing all the Staple Articles to be found in the Wholesale Business. Our facilities for Buying and Selling are such, that we challenge comparison.

Selma, Nov. 3, 1875—ly.

W. F. LYMAN & T. S. BOWEN.

BOWEN & LYMAN,

Wholesale Grocers

AND DEALERS IN

PRODUCE,

No. 5, Central Block,

WATER STREET, SELMA, ALA.

Our prices are low and stock large, which will be kept constantly full of choice articles.

Nov. 1875—ly.

Merchants Look to your Interest.

PAVWARE at wholesale and retail at LOWEST PRICES, Made of best L X Tin.

Cooking Stoves

Best Philadelphia make

Good, Heavy and Durable.

Also a good lot of Stove Ware, Roofing and Tin Gutters solicited.

W. W. NEBBIT.
Dec. 18, 1875—41.

Wily Horse.

South East Corner Public Square (OLD CORNER CORNER)

JACKSONVILLE ALA.

HAVING made additional improvements for the comfort of guests we respectfully solicit a continuance of that patronage so liberally bestowed upon us for the past two years. It is our policy and intention to make it one of the best HOTELS to be found in

at least as necessary as it
offer of food.

The Republican.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

F. & L. W. GRANT.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year in advance, \$2 00

Six months in advance, \$1 00

Three months in advance, \$0 50

Single copies, 10 cents

ADVERTISING:

One square of 10 lines or less, first insertion, 50 cents

Second insertion, 40 cents

Third insertion, 30 cents

Fourth insertion, 20 cents

Fifth insertion, 10 cents

Sixth insertion, 10 cents

Seventh insertion, 10 cents

Eighth insertion, 10 cents

Ninth insertion, 10 cents

Tenth insertion, 10 cents

Eleventh insertion, 10 cents

Twelfth insertion, 10 cents

Thirteenth insertion, 10 cents

Fourteenth insertion, 10 cents

Fifteenth insertion, 10 cents

Sixteenth insertion, 10 cents

Seventeenth insertion, 10 cents

Eighteenth insertion, 10 cents

Nineteenth insertion, 10 cents

Twentieth insertion, 10 cents

Twenty-first insertion, 10 cents

Twenty-second insertion, 10 cents

Twenty-third insertion, 10 cents

Twenty-fourth insertion, 10 cents

Twenty-fifth insertion, 10 cents

Twenty-sixth insertion, 10 cents

Twenty-seventh insertion, 10 cents

Twenty-eighth insertion, 10 cents

Twenty-ninth insertion, 10 cents

Thirtieth insertion, 10 cents

Thirty-first insertion, 10 cents

Thirty-second insertion, 10 cents

Thirty-third insertion, 10 cents

Thirty-fourth insertion, 10 cents

Thirty-fifth insertion, 10 cents

Thirty-sixth insertion, 10 cents

Thirty-seventh insertion, 10 cents

Thirty-eighth insertion, 10 cents

Thirty-ninth insertion, 10 cents

Fortieth insertion, 10 cents

Forty-first insertion, 10 cents

Forty-second insertion, 10 cents

Forty-third insertion, 10 cents

Forty-fourth insertion, 10 cents

Forty-fifth insertion, 10 cents

Forty-sixth insertion, 10 cents

Forty-seventh insertion, 10 cents

Forty-eighth insertion, 10 cents

Forty-ninth insertion, 10 cents

Fiftieth insertion, 10 cents

Fifty-first insertion, 10 cents

Fifty-second insertion, 10 cents

Fifty-third insertion, 10 cents

Fifty-fourth insertion, 10 cents

Fifty-fifth insertion, 10 cents

Fifty-sixth insertion, 10 cents

Fifty-seventh insertion, 10 cents

Fifty-eighth insertion, 10 cents

Fifty-ninth insertion, 10 cents

Sixtieth insertion, 10 cents

Sixty-first insertion, 10 cents

Sixty-second insertion, 10 cents

Sixty-third insertion, 10 cents

Sixty-fourth insertion, 10 cents

Sixty-fifth insertion, 10 cents

Sixty-sixth insertion, 10 cents

Sixty-seventh insertion, 10 cents

Sixty-eighth insertion, 10 cents

Sixty-ninth insertion, 10 cents

Seventieth insertion, 10 cents

Seventy-first insertion, 10 cents

Seventy-second insertion, 10 cents

Seventy-third insertion, 10 cents

Seventy-fourth insertion, 10 cents

Seventy-fifth insertion, 10 cents

SOUTHERN NEWS.

The Lee monument fund now amounts to about \$25,000.

TENNESSEE is sending about fifty emigrants per day to Texas.

NEW ORLEANS is introducing dummies on her steam railroads.

A CAR of cotton caught fire at Dallas, Texas, and twenty bales were burned. Loss \$2,000.

The Savannah benevolent association had received up to Monday contributions to the amount of \$63,065.33.

VICKSBURG Tribune: Vegetables are becoming very scarce on account of the drought. Everything is literally parched up.

In a recent drive north a Texas man lost nine hundred head of cattle, but didn't miss them until he reached his destination and had a count.

The Alabama and Chattanooga railroad was sold by order of court at Mobile, Ala., to Boston capitalists for \$310,000, \$100,000 paid down.

The first cargo of cotton of the season was cleared from Savannah on Wednesday. It footed up 3,102 bales, and was valued at \$157,126.50.

LITTLE ROCK Gazette: A colony of sixty Russians arrived from the north yesterday, and were taken up the Little Rock and Fort Smith road last evening by special train.

Dr. J. S. BRESS, the man charged with setting fire to the register's office at Chattanooga, has been held without bail to answer the charge of arson, and \$4,000 bail each to answer charges of burglary and larceny.

A STRANGER came to Lawrence, Texas, and requested ex-sheriff Starke to go with him to see a piece of land. The stranger had a shaver, and a small dog, and was loaded with a load of buckshot in his head and the stranger gone.

TELLURIC ores have been discovered at a depth of two hundred feet near Charlotte, North Carolina. The ore belongs to the sulphur and selenium group of metalloids, and its presence is considered by experts to be an undoubted evidence of large deposits of rich ore.

A LATE Charleston circular puts the present rice crop of Georgia and South Carolina at 75,000 bales, or about five per cent. more than any crop since the war. The product this year has grown to a greatly reduced cost, and with an economy that, until within a year past, was almost unknown.

THE ATLANTA Times says the lady of that city who married the Boston man some days since, and was developed out of about \$1,400, and a shaver, and a small dog, and was loaded with a load of buckshot in his head and the stranger gone.

CERTAIN cotton-growers of Alabama are just now trying the experiment of sending unginned cotton to England. The cotton is first sun-dried, and then pressed into bales as in the case of ginned cotton, but the seed and husk, and thus sent to market, seed and all. The object is to get the English market for the seed and waste, as well as the clean cotton.

BURNING OF THE STEAMER SOUTHERN BELLE.

Mr. Libans, who narrowly escaped, says that when the boat landed at Mrs. Marreux's to take that lady on board I went and escorted her back into the ladies' cabin. At the same time the boat was backing out from the landing, I went to the office to get the key of the room for Mrs. Marreux, and on returning to give it to her she met me half way in the cabin and said the boat was on fire, and to take her off. I saw smoke coming up through the carpets and through the staterooms' unidships, and told her that the boat was landing and to go ashore, as I was then engaged in breaking in staterooms doors to awake passengers. After doing this I ran to my own room to awake young Willie Greathouse, who slept in the same room. When I thought I had awakened him I ran to the office where my books and papers were with a view to saving them if possible. After a moment I looked around and did not see young Greathouse, and immediately running back again succeeded in bringing him out of the room and told him to go ashore, after which I returned to the office a second time, and was in the act of trying to recover a small amount of cash in the drawer when the flames had nearly surrounded me, and I was forced to leave my books, and other valuables to the flames. I then rushed out of the office, with my face and hands scorched. I found that the stairs were in a blaze, and jumped from the boiler deck on to a tier of cotton on the guard, and from that to the stage and to the shore, where, on turning around to look at the boat, I saw that she was one burning mass from stem to stern. The boat's books and papers were all burned; in fact, everything except what was in the safe. The Belle had eight hundred bales of cotton on board and one thousand five hundred sacks of seed. The following additional are known to be lost: A Catholic priest, name unknown, from Bayou Sara; A. C. Griffith, George Thomas, chief steward, from Louisville, Ky.; Gus Davis, hall tender; Carter Roan, guard tender of the cabin. The four last named jumped overboard and were drowned, while Mr. Van Phul, Droz, Griffith and the priest are said to have perished in the flames.

When a Chicago girl received a dispatch from Wisconsin announcing that her lover was going off with consumption, she telegraphed to his friend: "Has poor Jeffrey kept up his life-insurance?" The friend telegraphed back: "Policy for \$10,000 in your favor is paid up till May 9, 1877. Poor Jeffrey can not last after the cold snap." The young lady then wondered philosophically how she would look in black, and telegraphed to Jeffrey: "Darling, I will be with you on Tuesday, never to quit you during life. It will be a sad loss to you, my love," said her mother. "Yes, ma," replied the girl, "but the loss is fully covered by insurance."—Tribune.

A LOVER'S QUARREL.

BY KATE FULTON OSGOOD.

You will find, indeed in this note of mine, your letters and girls in their order; but I have kept, as you see, more single line. To recall what I now would fain forget. The ring and chain and the rest, you know, I have packed with care, for, indeed, you know, but another will prefer the chain to do so. So snaps in a moment the chain that bound. Oh, better, no doubt, to do it thus. That little, too late, as we must have found. That chain alone had united us. You can throw, if you choose, the chain on me. As it always comforts a man to do so. No matter; enough if I can see. Just the fault of our quarrel rests with you. Let us never meet—it is better so. For after all, being only human, I feel to the heart, not angry; no. Not angry, but still an injured woman. P.S.—On the whole, as our letters might stray to some other than you and me. For just this once I will meet you to-night. At the usual time, by the way, as usual.

I send you here, together with this, your letters you asked for back again, and pardon it if it is less than you. Hasn't been the page now and then. The cut of your hair is the most beautiful. The emerald—take back the whole. And with them the faith that once bore. The first and last of the most beautiful. The best—there's no other remains behind. If I go to the door, but never return. I score to threaten, to wave and swear. No, no, be happy, as women will. Before the kiss on their lip is cold. They please them to another, still. In the new love lightly forget the old. Yes, all is over between us now. I never shall look on your face again. So you go your way with your broken ring. And think no more of a desperate man. P.S.—In order that you may see. I have kept back nothing—not even a flower. On second thought, to the sympathy tree I will bring them myself at a usual hour.

They have met to utter their last good-byes; And there by the severance of their stand, Gazing each to the other's eyes, Holding each to the other's hand, The letters lie on the most beautiful. Ring and picture, curl and glove; While the double-voiced heart is torn. The old told tale of changeless love. Laughing; perchance, as the hosts of heaven May laugh, to listen to lovers' vows.

SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

Biography in Brief of the Democratic Candidate for the Presidency.

N. Y. Herald.

REMOTE ANCESTRY.

They were the best stock of the two

Englands—the old and the new—and

that meant the best stock of children on

earth. Physically they were tall, broad

shouldered, strong, fine looking men.

They held high positions in England as

far back as the middle of the sixteenth

century, three of them in succession

holding during fifty years the chief magis-

tracy of Teutenden, Kent.

GRANDFATHER.

Governor Tilden's grandfather, John,

removed from Connecticut and settled in

Columbia county, New York, in 1730, in

the beautiful valley of New Lebanon,

which has ever since been the residence

of this branch of the Tilden family.

FATHER.

He was a farmer and merchant, a

man of sound judgment and strong, practical

sense, which made him the accepted

oracle of the country in all matters of

public concern.

BIRTHPLACE.

The sun looks on no fairer scene than

the vale of Lebanon. An enchanting

description of the lovely vale follows and

then—"It was in this happy valley

that Samuel J. Tilden had his birth—

March 15, 1814."

EARLY EDUCATION.

We are not told to what school young

Tilden was sent, but, early displaying

an unquenchable thirst for knowledge,

with the rarest capacity for its acquisition,

before he had fairly escaped from

boyhood he displayed such an amount of

political knowledge and precocity of

reason and judgment as astonished all

the great men who so often became the

guests of his father.

YOUTHFUL TRAINING.

After comparing Tilden's precocity

with that of the younger Pitt, the Clintons

and Livingstons, the biography

dwells on the first literary product of the

"boy statesman, written in 1832, when

young Tilden was only eighteen years

old. In the same year he entered Yale

college, but finished his education at the

University of New York.

STARTING IN LIFE.

Having chosen the law for his profession

he entered the law office of Judge

Edmunds. At the age of twenty-three

Tilden wrote in defence of Van Buren

advice was not to depend upon the problem-

atic appearance of a military gen-

ius, but "to avail yourself of your nu-

merical strength and your superior mili-

tary resources" and to "overwhelm your

adversary by disproportionate numbers

and reserves." In the summer of 1864

Mr. Tilden was a delegate to the demo-

cratic national convention at Chicago.

He made a speech in the New York

delegation in opposition to any declara-

tion in favor of an armistice and insisted

that the adjustment of the controversy

pending on any other basis than the res-

toration of the union was manifestly

impossible.

SINCE THE WAR.

In December of the year 1869 Mr.

Tilden united with a few leading mem-

bers of the New York bar in a call for

the meeting at which the bar association

was formed, and the purification of the

New York bench was evidently the work

of the bar association. The biography

then goes extensively into Governor Til-

den's battle with the Tweed ring. "To

the eternal honor of the democratic party

of the city and state on the issue thus

made up by Mr. Tilden with the ring

they gave him their cordial and irresis-

tible support." The candidacy of Mr.

Tilden for the governorship is then nar-

rated, as well as his war on the canal ring

and his reform measures while governor.

HIS RECORD AS A RING BREAKER.

Tilden's campaign biography claims

that he smashed three rings—the judicial

ring, the Tweed ring and the canal ring.

HIS RECORD AS A CIVIL SERVICE RE-

FORMER.

A No. 1.

HIS RECORD AS A TAX REDUCER.

Three mills as before. The biography

gives no statement of the latest reduc-

tion, but the associated press despatch of

September 27th claims a reduction of

\$5,967,506.20 as against last year. No

official statement is given in the biog-

raphy or in any of the official docu-

ments at hand to show how large the

total reduction has been during Governor

Tilden's two year's administration of the

finances of the state.

HIS FINANCIAL RECORD.

Return to specie payment—after suffi-

cient preparation.

WHAT HE IS CALLED BY HIS ENEMIES.

A "roadwrecker," "a secessionist,"

"a perjurer," "an income tax swindler,"

etc.

HIS PERSONAL APPEARANCE.

The biography is silent on the gover-

nor's personal appearance, but the Sun,

of August 10, says—"The better look-

ing candidate is Sam Tilden. We ac-

knowledge that Hayes has a more sym-

pathetic face and a tenderer eye, but

when we come to examine the indica-

tions of quality in the character of the

two men we find that while Hayes is

facial commonplace, Tilden is strongly

individualized, keen of intellect, analyt-

ical, thoughtful, Tilden's is a face to

always be distinctly remembered once you

have seen it, and Hayes' is one such as

you may see every day."

AGE.

Sixty-two.

RELIGION.

Presbyterian.

MENTAL AND MORAL CHARACTERISTICS.

He brought to his position a measure

of professional training, of political and

financial experience and practical ac-

quaintance with men, whether in mass or

detail, which, we venture to say, were

never before combined in an equal de-

gree in any chief magistrate of the empire

state. His life seemed to have been a

preparation for the work he was called

to undertake."

HOME ASSOCIATES.

Governor Tilden's associations are not

alluded to in the biography, probably on

account of his confirmed bachelorhood,

which has been so deeply regretted. How-

ever, in the case of Governor Tilden's

elevation to the white house, his sister,

Mrs. Tilden, would be his mistress. Mrs.

Peltou's receptions at the gubernatorial

mansion in Albany have given such sat-

isfaction that it can not be doubted that

in her Washington society would find

an accomplished leader.

PERSONAL HABITS, VICES AND VIR-

TUES.

Manners—Pleasant, though not par-

ticularly suave.

Dress—republican in its simplicity;

perhaps a little old-maidish in its over-

scrupulous neatness.

Hospitality—Mr. Tilden's dinners at

his Gramercy Park residence and his

famous Rhine wines were always ex-

HOUSEKEEPER'S COLUMN.

The Instructive Story of a Ham, With Various Receipts.

One of the editors of Turf, Field and Farm received from a friend a present of a beautiful ham. How it should be cooked to perfect perfection, but he finally solved the problem. His story has in it valuable information for housekeepers; it is enough to make one go and buy a ham at once; the editor shall tell it himself.

The reception of our ham was the cause of much mental travail, the question being its culinary treatment; that great amateur artist, our friend Johannes Cygnus of Baltimore, was far away, Barry Gray not to be found, and solitary and alone, we had to assume the responsibility and decide the question. We took down from the shelf our cherished edition of Brillat-Savarin, and the Almanac des Gourmands, and a few of Mr. Sam Ward's exquisite menus, prepared by the skillful hands of Welcker and Southland; we remembered as a boy hearing at his own well-served table the aromatic dictum of the late Lieutenant Winfield Scott, that "a ham should be boiled until it could be eaten with a spoon," but we still remained in doubt as to what should be done, when old Aunt Fanny, a native of Albemarle, the noble county which produced the ham, came to our relief, and here is how she did it: The ham was put under the hydrant, and the soft waters of the Passaic, filtered on the heights of Jersey City, and conveyed to our culinary sanctum in iron pipes, were poured to pour over it a bounteous stream the live-long night. At the first glimmering of the dawn on the following morning it was reverently lifted from the tub and carefully scraped and dried; immediately thereafter it was placed in a large pot filled, not with water tumultuously boiling, but simmering gently, and there it was tenderly watched for six hours; then it was taken out and wiped again, placed in a smaller pot, and six bottles of sparkling New York champagne were poured upon it, and again it was allowed to simmer an additional two hours, at the end of which time it was cast into a large tub of water led to hyperborean frigidity, and there left until cold. It was then wiped dry for the third time and put away for next day's eating. And why was it not eaten at once, it may be asked? Perhaps we wished to exercise the virtue of self-denial, but the truth is there is a pleasant anticipation which none appreciate so well as your true gourmet, and we know no such stimulant to the appetite.

The next day, when with a keen-edged, thin-bladed knife we carved delicate, rosy slices from that ham, its delicious flavor and divine aroma would have revived a moribund epicure. Memory carried us back to those halcyon ante-bellum days, when southern hospitality was without limit, and when every planter's smoke-house was filled with just such meat from silt to root tree.

We have often wondered why such bacon was not made at the north, and we fancy the question was best answered by old Mr. Marshall of Virginia, when he remarked that no hog could make good bacon unless at some period of his life he had snorted boar! at somebody, meaning thereby that, to make good meat hogs should run wild in a forest range and subsist on the oak and chestnut mast, and then be taken up and fattened rapidly with corn; and this we believe to be true, for even the famed sugar-cured hams must cede the palm to the Maryland, the Virginia and the Westphalia bacon, all of which is made from hogs which for the greater period of their lives run in the range.

But to return to our Fieblen ham. We had intended it for the celebration of the everglorious 21st of July, but then we remembered there was many a slip between the cup and the lip, life is uncertain, and we might not live to see another 21st of July, and that, if we did, some other friend in Virginia would provide for the anniversary.

And now let us come to the philosophy of Aunt Fanny's modus operandi. The running water was to take out the surplus salt and season the meat; the ham was simmered, because no culinary artist ever boils anything edible; the ham was wiped and scraped, because it was to be served as an old ham should be, cold and in its jacket; it was simmered in cider, because the mallic and the carbonic acids added a delicious piquancy to the flavor, and finally it was plunged scalding hot into ice-cold water to conceal and hold in place the precious juice of the meat.

French Boiled.
If beef is poor and tough it is made palatable by this French mode of cooking it: Season a thick steak with salt and pepper, and fry slowly in a little lard. Turn it often that both sides may be cooked alike and equally browned. When well browned add a small quantity of water, half a sliced onion, some minced parsley and thyme, thicken with a spoonful of flour, cover close and leave it for an hour on the back of the stove where it may simmer slowly; after this has been done add a pound can of tomatoes; then let the sauce cook about two hours, or until the meat is ready to fall to pieces. A good-sized porcelain-lined pot should be used in preparing this dish. We have never tried it, but are assured it is an excellent way to dispose of poor meat and make it quite acceptable.

Keep the Feet Clean.
The majority of people pay little attention to the cleanliness of the feet, and get a square inch of the sole of the foot demands cleanliness, perfect cleanliness, more than any square foot of surface of the body, as far as health is concerned, because the "pores" are much larger there than anywhere else; so large in-

deed that they may be called "sluices" for carrying away the impurities of the system. Hence the bottom of the feet should be well rubbed every day.

Quick Prescriptions.
Prof. Wilder, of Cornell University, gives these short rules for action in case of accident: For dust in the eyes, avoid rubbing, dash cold water in them; remove cinders, etc., with the round point of a pencil. Remove insects from the ear by tepid water; never put a hard instrument into your ear. If any artery be cut compress it above the wound; if a vein be cut compress below. If choked, go upon all fours and cough. For slight burns, dip the part in cold water; if the skin be destroyed, cover with vasoline. For apoplexy, raise the head and body; for faintness lay the person flat.

Stoop up Stairs.
If we had a house with a bed-room on the first floor, we would at once abolish the use of that room as a sleeping apartment, because we are satisfied that it is a strong custom, it being much healthier to sleep upstairs. Many a family of which the members were suffering and weak in general have been restored to a vigorous and healthy condition, by following our advice, which was to remove their bed-rooms up stairs, to have their beds, summer and winter, exposed to the fresh air from open windows (except, of course, when there is rain or mist), and also to have during the whole night one window partially open in winter, so as always to inhale the fresh cool air from the outside, but using at the same time the precaution to have sufficient bed covering to secure warmth.

Disinfecting Liquid.
Dissolve two ounces of acetate of lead (sugar of lead) in a common glass bottle, such as is used for wine, and add to it two fluid ounces of strong nitric acid. Shake the mixture and it will be ready for use. A very small quantity of it is sufficient to remove all bad odors in any utensils or water closets. If a room is not sweet, dip cloths into the liquid, first adding ten teaspoonfuls of water to each teaspoonful of it. Suspend these cloths in various parts of the room, and its odor will soon be removed, the deleterious and offensive gases being neutralized by chemical action. This is a much better method of cleansing apartments than fumigation, as that is usually but the substitute of one odor for another. But in using this disinfectant or any other, one must always remember that *espir* air drawn directly through an apartment, and plenty of it, too, is a far more effective method than any other that can be desired.—Country Gentleman.

To Quench Thirst.
A feverish child that refuses to be quenched by drinking water, may be allayed in the following manner: Throw a slice of bread upon burning coals, and when it is all aflame throw it into a tumbler of water, and then drink of the water. This remedy has been tested and proven good.—New York Tribune.

Various Recipes.
Syrup.—To make a gallon of syrup of beautiful whiteness and crystal-like transparency, such as is known in our markets as silver drops, or rock-candy drops, there are required eight pounds of refined sugar, such as is known by its various names and grades of A or B or extra C, and costing from ten to twelve cents and a half-cent per pound, according to locality and distance from the sugar refinery. To this quantity should be added three pounds of boiling water, and the whole subjected to slow boiling for a period of fifteen or twenty minutes; after which the solution, while warm, should be strained through a flannel of moderately close texture. This will produce a gallon of syrup, at much less cost than the price demanded in market for the grades of syrup named. For a light yellow or golden syrup the same quantity of light brown sugar may be employed, and so on through the lower grades of sugar and syrup; but no grades of sugar can be found which will produce so worthless an article as the Cuba molasses generally offered in all markets.

Crow-crow.—Two quarts of small white onions, two quarts of gherkins, two quarts of string beans, two small cauliflower, half a dozen ripe red peppers, half pound mustard seed, one-half pound white pepper, one pound ground mustard (and as there is nothing so adulterated as ground mustard, it is better to get it at the drug-gist's), twenty or thirty bay leaves and two quarts of good cider or wine vinegar. Peel the onions, leave the cauliflowers, string the beans, and cut in pieces the cauliflower. Put all in a wooden tray and sprinkle well with salt. In the morning wash and drain thoroughly, and put into the cool vinegar, except the red peppers. Let boil twenty minutes slowly, frequently turning over. Have wax melted in a deep-dish, and, as you fill and cork, dip into the wax. The pepper you can put in to show the best advantage. If you have over six jars full, it is good to put the rest in a wooden tray and sprinkle well with salt. In the morning wash and drain thoroughly, and put into the cool vinegar, except the red peppers. Let boil twenty minutes slowly, frequently turning over. Have wax melted in a deep-dish, and, as you fill and cork, dip into the wax. The pepper you can put in to show the best advantage. If you have over six jars full, it is good to put the rest in a wooden tray and sprinkle well with salt.

TOMATO PRESERVES.—I select large, smooth ripe tomatoes; remove the skin, and for each pound of tomatoes take one pound of sugar; let them stand in the sugar over night; cook them slowly until done; flavor with cinnamon bark, Green Tomatoes—select medium size make a syrup of the sugar (using the same quantities as ripe tomatoes), into which drop the tomatoes when it is boiling, cook slowly for three or four hours, flavor with cinnamon bark, cloves or allspice (whole) to suit the taste.

CAKE RECIPE.—Must cake recipes call for two teaspoonful cream tartar, and one of soda. Now, for this is substituted (two-third teaspoonful pulverized crude ammonia, stirred into one spoonful brandy, and stirred into the butter, eggs

and sugar, it will be found a very great improvement.

FEATHER CAKE.—Two cups of sugar, half a cup of butter, one cup of milk, three eggs, three cups of flour, one teaspoonful of soda, two of cream-tartar. Flavor with lemon. This makes one good-sized loaf. Should be baked in a square pan. Contrasts well, in the same dish, to serve with fruit cake.

BREAKFAST LOAF.—Take one half pound of dough and work about two ounces of butter into it, with the same quantity of good moist sugar, an egg and a little nutmeg; beat the mixture well, and put it into the tin (about half full) in which it is to be baked; let it rise, then bake in a moderate oven.

DUNDREARY SOTHERN'S LATEST JOKE.

At Mr. Sothern's last appearance in Boston the other night as Sydney Spoonbill in "A Hornets Nest," the play ran smoothly up to the last act, when Mr. Sothern was speaking the tag, having reached the words,

"We've not down high, our ship is not afloat."

A merry little, not too over-the-top, he was suddenly interrupted by a young man in one of the proscenium boxes, who rose to his feet and shouted that he considered the play exceeding meretricious. The audience hissed and at the same time the friends of the uninvited orator endeavored to repress him by pulling at his coat-tails from the recesses of the box, but he yelled wildly to them to "let him alone," and insisted on speaking. Mr. Sothern requested the audience to let the young man have his say, whereupon he shouted: "Mr. Sothern, I have come all the way from Providence with my friends to attend your benefit, and now I want to know about this play—I can't make it out." "Well, but we can't play it all over again," said Mr. Sothern, at which there was a burst of laughter. "But I can't make head or tail out of it. What's the plot?" yelled the seker of knowledge from his box, jerking his coat-tail from the grasp of his invisible friends. "My friend, this isn't a two piece," said Sothern, adding, "He says he can't make head or tail of it." Here rose great laughter, of course. The man, notwithstanding the evidences of disfavor shown him by the audience, insisted on being allowed to speak, was induced by the actor to promise to do him one favor, and on asking what that might be, he was told that it was only to do what almost every character in the play had done, "Come round to-morrow!" The curtain being quickly dropped, he was escorted out of the box by a policeman, amid great excitement and numerous threats of violence. It's a pity to add that, was all a prearranged practical joke, and the chief a friend of Mr. Sothern.

MOTHERS SHOULD BE EDUCATED.
The care of children's health, during the school period, develops mainly upon the mother, and it makes an immense difference in the success of the school, whether the children come in morning, bright and fresh from the long night's sleep, the morning bath and the simple breakfast, eaten leisurely, and with the employment that secures good digestion; or whether the child is allowed to sit up late for exciting pleasure, dresses and eats his breakfast in a hurry of fear, lest it should be late at school, and arriving there with jaded body and mind to undertake tasks which are trifles for his healthy comrade, while he or she breaks down under them, to add another to the long list of invalids accredited to the public school system. To accomplish this simple home duty toward the great national work of public education, a woman needs more than mere motherly love and good intention. She needs educated intelligence herself, and a careful preparation for the work. She must have an acquaintance with school life, and a knowledge of their natural relations.

It is often lamented that the female teachers in our public schools change so often, because they leave school to be married. We believe that this is far from being an unmixed evil, but that on the contrary this fresh young element has its value in the schools, if it works under competent direction and supervision, and whatever evil arises is more than compensated by the knowledge of the schools, which is thus gained by future mothers of the country, who can exercise as powerful an influence upon education. Even physical inheritance of children is improved by the education of the mother, and her three years of teaching are often the most valuable preparatory years of her life.

A CURIOUS APPLE TREE.—There is growing in Pochuck, Vernon township, Sussex county, an apple tree which bears both sour and sweet apples. Not only this, but sour and sweet apples grow on the same limbs, and some of the apples are both sour and sweet. One can pick an apple and find it intensely sour, then pick another from next to it and find it exceedingly sweet; still another can be picked from the same limb and it will be both sour and sweet—one half sweet, the other sour. Over a quarter of a century ago one William Babbs, now deceased, in experimenting, took a bud from an apple tree which bore greenings, and another from a tree which bore sweet apples. Cutting them in half, he placed the sour and sweet halves together, and, budding them to the tree, the above has been the result. Some of the apples are entirely green in color, while others have a yellowish cast.

Grass that will make men and horses drunk grows in both Asia and Africa. Hence, perhaps the vulgar "taking a nip."

NOTES FROM CEYLON.

St. Louis Republican.

Mr. E. T. Delmege, of the island of Ceylon, where he fills the position of justice of the peace, and consul for Spain and Portugal, and where for three years he was the acting consul of the United States, is at the Lindell. Ceylon is south of Hindoostan, and is under British domination. An account of the country, as obtained from so intelligent an official, serves to correct our old traditions, repeated in the early geographical treatises, regarding the people and the commercial product and present condition of the island. The capital is Colombo. The island is governed by a governor-general sent from England. The present governor-general is Sir William H. Gregory, K. C. B., who was knighted by the Prince of Wales on his last visit to the island. The ceremony was performed in the ancient hall of the Kandean kings at Kanda.

The great article of export from Ceylon is coffee, which is gradually being introduced into the United States. It is claimed to be much superior to the Brazil and Java berry and costs more money. The island now exports nearly 1,000,000 cwt. to England, France and Germany. Ceylon is supposed to have been the island to which the queen of Sheba paid a visit to King Solomon.

Another great export is coconut oil, used in the manufacture of candles, soap, etc. Plumbago forms another extensive article of export, and is used in New York, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh for lubricating purposes and for the manufacture of crucibles. Another article for export is coir yarn, made from the outer shell of the coconut. The yarn is manufactured into ropes and the fibres for stuffing mats, etc. As all the world knows "cinnamon" is also largely produced.

Mr. Delmege states that the so-called cinnamon used in the United States is cassia, a rough jungle cinnamon, and very little like the true cinnamon. Spain is the great consuming country for the genuine article.

The noted pearl fisheries have been carried on near the northern coast of the island for three hundred years. They were suspended in order to give the oysters time to grow, but pearl digging is resumed again. Year before last the sum of 70,000 rupees was derived by the government from the pearl fishers, who sell the shells to purchasers from China, Singapore, and Java. There is to be another fishing for the shells this year—it being allowed every third year. Ceylon is also noted for its precious stones, comprising sapphires, rubies, cats' eyes, and various other gems.

Point-de-Galle is the great coaling depot for all the steamers going to Calcutta, Madras, Singapore, Rangoon, and Australia. The tonnage at this point last year amounted to 2,200,000 tons.

Another feature of the island, which is four-fifths the size of Ireland, is the wild beasts, which fill the jungles and roam over the hill country. There is the cheetah—a sort of hunting leopard; the buffalo, small black bear, the civet deer, whose horns are an article of export. Elephants without number are plentiful, as are also what is called the "rogue" elephant, who roams the forest alone and cannot be tamed because of its dangerous temper. Then among the reptiles is the cobra—a deadly snake with a hood, and for his bite there is no cure. A weasel-shaped animal is the only enemy that can cope with the cobra and does not get poisoned from his bite.

There is hardly a school-boy in the land that has not read of Merchant Gargling Oil. Before the public for the last forty years, it has become almost a household word from the Atlantic to the Pacific. As a liniment and exterior application in burns, scalds, sprains, bruises, frost bites, flesh wounds, and the numerous ailments of flesh and limb in both man and beast, Merchant's Gargling Oil stands unrivaled in the world. Merchants, druggists, and all who are in the line of medicine, here become famous for their effective curative properties. These remedies can be obtained at almost any drug store in the land.—Sandusky (Ohio) Register.

J. Estey & Co., of Brattleboro, Vt.
The clear, sweet, inspiring tones of whose parlor and church organs are familiar to so many thousands of people in both hemispheres; their parlor organs are distinguished for their great compass, from the lowest to the highest notes, and the numerous and sufficient, to fill a church, for the private and exquisite sweetness of their tones, and also for the instantaneous response they give to the touch of the finger, whether in a march, or a waltz, or a piece, or a song, or a piano. So great is the popularity of their sales are everywhere, and constantly increasing even in these dull times, being larger the last month than ever before. Their prices range from \$70 to \$1000. Unquestionably, the best of their goods shall be perfect, in material and workmanship, has won for them public confidence, and a prize worth more than the medals of a thousand Expositions.

A very enterprising firm here, whose exhibit took the first and only prize in their line at this Exposition, have called a list of interest among fruit-growers and farmers, by publishing the following notice:

CRABAPPLES EXTRAORDINARY.
The Doan & Bowler Press Co., of Syracuse, N. Y., will exhibit their Power Cider Press in Agricultural Hall, Philadelphia, Thursday, Oct. 26th, 1876, when they propose to perform an unprecedented feat of pressing 100 barrels of cider from 800 bushels of apples, in four hours.

First Premium was awarded at the Great Centennial Exhibition to the Nelly Patent Cotton Lint, improved, in competition with the leading Lint, in the market, and the amount of which appears in another column of this paper.

FEVERISH COLIC make an attack with or without any other symptoms, and is often cured by soaking the feet in warm water, wrapping up warmly in bed, and taking two or three of Parsons' Peppermint Pills.

A MISSIONARY, just returned, says he recently discovered a new kind of plant, which he named "the good plant," and which he says is a great variety of special cases, and is the best pain-curer in the world.

PARSONS' PEPPERMINT PILLS, hand-drawn, always reliable, and promotes the growth of hair.

The Indiana and Ohio State Elections.

Money Lost by Betting Can Be Speedily Recovered—How to Do It!

Have you lost any money by betting or otherwise on the Indiana or Ohio State elections? Then we can tell you how to get it back; buy a ticket, or tickets, in the Kentucky Cash Distribution Company of Frankfort, Ky., which, being authorized by the Legislature, and managed by ex-Gov. Thos. F. Porter, General Manager, and ex-Attorney General, is bound to the fairly and honestly conducted. The first grand cash drawing is \$100,000, with 11,155 other gifts; tickets only \$12. It is understood that the sales of tickets have been unparalleled in all parts of the country; that they will probably bring a premium before the date of drawing, on 30th of November next; and that a full drawing is already assured. If you have lost money by the elections, therefore, do not fail to get tickets to retrieve your loss, or your rush off to the Black Hills to retrieve your losses but invest at once in the Kentucky Cash Distribution Company. If you have any scruples remember that Thomas Jefferson and Benjamin Franklin both approved of just such a "lottery" as the Kentucky Cash Distribution Company.

PRIMER on the face, rough skin, chapped hands, saltiness and all eruptions of the face, cured, the skin made soft and healthy, by the use of "Purifier Tar Soap." That made by Cassell, Howard & Co., New York, is the only kind that can be relied on, as more than 100,000 bottles have been drawn from common tar, which are worthless.

PORTUGUESE FOR ALL.—Agents wanted. Address Bullion Mining Co., 170 Broadway, N.Y.

AN OLD, TRIED FRIEND.

For twenty years TOTT'S PILLS have proven the friend of the invalid, and through all the changes of climate and seasons still stick to their old friend, and as many more are daily testing their virtues.

CHILL, CHILLS.—Winter's "Toll" for every improved Chill Cure, is a certain remedy for every form of Fever and Ague. Its superiority over all other remedies is that it cures the disease permanently, and the "Chills" never return. It is a blood-purifier, and restores the system to its normal state, and the medicine itself is entirely harmless, and is used in New York, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh for lubricating purposes and for the manufacture of crucibles. Another article for export is coir yarn, made from the outer shell of the coconut. The yarn is manufactured into ropes and the fibres for stuffing mats, etc. As all the world knows "cinnamon" is also largely produced.

THE MARKETS.

MEMPHIS.
Flour.....\$ 3 75 a \$ 8 00
Wheat.....1 10 a 1 25
Corn.....47 a 48
Oats.....47 a 48
Lard.....12 1/2 a 13
Rice.....10 a 11
Honey.....15 00 a 20 00
Whisky.....1 00 a 1 15
Robertson County.....1 75 a 3 00
Bourbon.....5 00 a 5 50
Lincoln County.....1 75 a 3 00
Highwines.....1 13 a 1 15
Cotton.....81 a 81 1/2
Good Ordinary.....93 a 94
Low Middling.....104 a 105
Seeds—Clover.....8 50 a 9 50
German Millet.....60 a 65
Missouri Millet.....1 75 a 2 00
Hungary.....1 75 a 2 00
Buckwheat.....1 75 a 2 00

LOUISVILLE.
Flour.....\$ 3 25 a \$ 6 75
Wheat—Red and Amber.....1 00 a 1 05
Corn—sacked.....48 a 50
Oats.....43 a 45
Hay—Timothy.....9 00 a 10 00
Pork—Mess.....16 50 a 17 00
Lard.....12 1/2 a 13
Bacon—Clear Sides.....8 1/2 a 9
Wool.....33 a 35
Potatoes—Irish.....1 00 a 1 05
Good Middling.....11 a 12
Ordinary.....8 1/2 a 9

NEW ORLEANS.
Flour.....\$ 4 25 a \$ 5 75
Wheat.....1 15 a 1 16 1/2
Corn.....49 a 49 1/2
Oats.....42 a 43
Pork.....15 50 a 16 00
Sugar.....104 a 111
Molasses.....35 a 55
Whisky.....1 00 a 1 10
Cotton.....10 a 10 1/2

ST. LOUIS.
Flour.....\$ 3 25 a \$ 5 50
Wheat.....1 15 a 1 16 1/2
Corn.....49 a 49 1/2
Oats.....42 a 43
Pork.....15 50 a 16 00
Sugar.....104 a 111
Molasses.....35 a 55
Whisky.....1 00 a 1 10
Cotton.....10 a 10 1/2

AGENTS FOR THE FOLLOWING:
P. O. Box 100, New York, N.Y.
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OPIUM HABIT CURED AT HOME.

No money paid. The cure is without cost, and the patient is not troubled with any of the usual ailments of the habit.

NO MONEY PAID.
The cure is without cost, and the patient is not troubled with any of the usual ailments of the habit.

REVOLVER.
The cure is without cost, and the patient is not troubled with any of the usual ailments of the habit.

TEAS.
The cure is without cost, and the patient is not troubled with any of the usual ailments of the habit.

NEW RECEIPTS.
The cure is without cost, and the patient is not troubled with any of the usual ailments of the habit.

BOOK AGENTS.
The cure is without cost, and the patient is not troubled with any of the usual ailments of the habit.

A DAZZLING CHANCE!!
The cure is without cost, and the patient is not troubled with any of the usual ailments of the habit.

Water Wheel.
The cure is without cost, and the patient is not troubled with any of the usual ailments of the habit.

What Every Household Should Keep at Hand.
The cure is without cost, and the patient is not troubled with any of the usual ailments of the habit.

THE NEW TRUSS.
The cure is without cost, and the patient is not troubled with any of the usual ailments of the habit.

WORK OF FRENCH ART.
The cure is without cost, and the patient is not troubled with any of the usual ailments of the habit.

Removal-150 PIANOS & ORGANS!
The cure is without cost, and the patient is not troubled with any of the usual ailments of the habit.

EUPEON!
The cure is without cost, and the patient is not troubled with any of the usual ailments of the habit.

CHICAGO LEDGER.
The cure is without cost, and the patient is not troubled with any of the usual ailments of the habit.

SEEDS FREE.
The cure is without cost, and the patient is not troubled with any of the usual ailments of the habit.

CHICAGO LEDGER.
The cure is without cost, and the patient is not troubled with any of the usual ailments of the habit.

SEEDS FREE.
The cure is without cost, and the patient is not troubled with any of the usual ailments of the habit.

CHICAGO LEDGER.
The cure is without cost, and the patient is not troubled with any of the usual ailments of the habit.

WOOD'S IMPROVED HAIR RESTORATIVE.

What It Does!

It restores, quickly, Gray Hair to its original color. It has the effect of keeping the hair from falling out, and of making it grow again. It is a perfect hair restorative, and is the only one of the kind. It is a perfect hair restorative, and is the only one of the kind.

ANNOUNCEMENT.
The cure is without cost, and the patient is not troubled with any of the usual ailments of the habit.

CONSUMERS.
The cure is without cost, and the patient is not troubled with any of the usual ailments of the habit.

LAST CHANCE.
The cure is without cost, and the patient is not troubled with any of the usual ailments of the habit.

Buy Your Tickets NOW!!
The cure is without cost, and the patient is not troubled with any of the usual ailments of the habit.

A Fortune for only \$100!!
The cure is without cost, and the patient is not troubled with any of the usual ailments of the habit.

THE KENTUCKY CASH DISTRIBUTION.
The cure is without cost, and the patient is not troubled with any of the usual ailments of the habit.

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VOLUME

The Rep...

J. F. & L. W.
The cure is without cost, and the patient is not troubled with any

Jacksonville

Republican

File. Probate Court

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

VOLUME 40.

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1876.

WHOLE NO. 2066.

The Republican.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

BY

J. F. & L. W. GRANT.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

For one year in advance, \$2.00

For six months in advance, \$1.00

For three months in advance, \$0.50

For one month in advance, \$0.10

For one copy, \$0.05

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

One square of 10 lines or less, first insertion, \$1.00

Each subsequent insertion, \$0.50

Over one square counted as two, etc.

Obituaries charged at advertising rates.

Marriage notices, \$0.50

ASSOCIATION OF CANDIDATES.

For County Officers, \$5.00

For State Officers, \$10.00

For Congressional Districts, \$15.00

For Communications affecting the claims of candidates charged as advertisements.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

One square of 10 lines or less, first insertion, \$1.00

One square six months, \$5.00

One square twelve months, \$10.00

One-fourth column three months, \$15.00

One-fourth column six months, \$20.00

One-fourth column twelve months, \$30.00

One-half column three months, \$25.00

One-half column six months, \$35.00

One-half column twelve months, \$50.00

One column three months, \$40.00

One column six months, \$60.00

One column twelve months, \$80.00

A. WOODS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Jacksonville, Ala.

M. J. TURNLEY,

Attorney at Law,

-AND-

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,

Jacksonville, Alabama.

Will practice in Calhoun, Cherokee, Cleburne, De Kalb, Etowah and Talladega.

With thanks for the past, he solicits a continuance of liberal patronage.

He trusts his long experience and extended practice will enable him to be useful to those who confide their business to him.

Those who want legal advice, without further employment, can consult him at any time for a reasonable advice fee; and thereby avoid a lawsuit, with its train of troubles, expenses and other evils attending therefrom. An ounce of preventive is worth a pound of cure.

G. I. TURNLEY,

Attorney at Law,

No. 7 OFFICE ROW,

Jacksonville, Alabama.

Will attend to all business connected to his office in Calhoun and other counties of the 12th Judicial Circuit.

WM. M. HAMES, J. CALDWELL,

HAMES & CALDWELL,

Attorneys at Law,

No. 7 Office Row, Jacksonville, Ala.

Prompt Attention given to Collections.

May 15, 1875-76.

C. E. ELLIS, JOHN T. MARTIN,

ELLIS & MARTIN,

Attorneys at Law,

No. 7 Office Row, Jacksonville, Ala.

Have associated in the practice of their profession and will attend to all business connected to them, in the counties of the 12th judicial circuit, and adjoining counties in the supreme court of the state.

May 15, 1875-76.

H. L. STEVENSON,

Attorney at Law,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

J. D. ARNOLD,

Surgeon Dentist,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

All work executed in the most durable and scientific manner.

Charges very moderate. 1875-1876-77.

The folly of flirtation is shown up in the recent death of a beautiful woman in England, the sister-in-law of a peer holding office at court. A royal visit had been paid to the country residence of this peer, and at the close the lady came off with her husband's friend, "a brilliant captain" in the army. She remained away with her captain for a year and never returned to her old home, but when the mutual tie-of-each-other came—as it always does in such cases—and the shame and social taboo became impressed on her, she went to a small town fifteen miles from her late residence, lived in poor, comfortable, spiritless lodgings, and expired her fault with a lonely, miserable death. This occurred a month ago, and now the family is satisfied from the evidence of detectives that she was morally innocent of wrong and that the escape was merely indulged in to annoy her husband. As usual the woman suffered, and the lover—the gallant captain—retains his commission in the guards, and will go on woman-killing with increased zeal. The woman, however, is in her grave, and there is a bar sinister on the "southern" of the old family.

THE LOYAL LAMENT.

Chicago Times.

How do the radicals sit solitary, how are they

They Howl! Sores in the Night, for Indiana Hath

Grantism Hath Grievedly Sinned; Therefore is It

Cast Down, Even by its Enemy,

Old Blue Jeans.

Its Filthiness is in Its Skirts; It Beneath

Nothing; Wherefore It Takes a Tumble.

How Doth Hayes' Own State Speak Freely; How

Both the Bourbon Rejoice.

Moreover They Say: This is the Result We Have

Prayed for; We Have Seen It.

Behold, O "Confederates," and Consider to Whom

Ye Have Done These Things.

For the South is Mighty, and Lo! Its Spots are Red

With Gore; Yet It Lost.

The Chronicle. Samuel.

THE PEOPLE CONGRATU-

LATED.

Address of the National Democratic Com-

mittee to the Voters of the U. S.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: We congratulate

you as patriots, as partakers with us in

the common destiny of American free-

dom, upon the results of the October

state elections. We rejoice in the victory

which the people's ballots have

bestowed upon the friends of reform, in

the valley of the Ohio, where the re-

publican hosts had an overwhelming as-

cendency in every presidential election

since 1856. We rejoice in the assurance

these elections convey that your ballots

will bestow decisive majorities to the

allied forces of democracy and reform

in the November elections throughout

the union. But we rejoice not as parti-

zans; we rejoice with you as fellow-cit-

izens.

And when the decision of this week

of one million voters along the valley

of the Ohio shall be ratified next month,

by the fiat of eight million voters

throughout the whole republic, we shall

still rejoice, chiefly for the reason that

not one of its citizens can miss an equal

share with us who are democrats, in the

political peace and good which will then

and there be established among all

sections, races, classes, and conditions of

men, in the prosperity of which political

peace, based on equal rights and frat-

ernal good will, is the first condition.

Upon the three states of West Vir-

ginia, Ohio and Indiana were concen-

trated all the influence of the adminis-

tration, all their efforts, and all the vast

sums of money forced from the one hun-

dred thousand office-holders of the party

in power.

These were fearful odds, not again to

be contended against so concentrated,

for in the November election the con-

test will be in every one of the thirty-

eight states upon the same day.

Nevertheless, against these odds the

democrats and reformers of West Vir-

ginia and Indiana have been victorious,

and in Ohio they have all but rescued a

state hitherto deemed hopeless, and have

created an assurance of victory in No-

vember.

If it falls to our lot as a national de-

mocratic committee to congratulate the

people of the union upon this victory

in the first battle of the reform cam-

paign, it is only because democrats have

been honored to be the leaders of the

people in the work of national regenera-

tion.

The victory won, the victory still to be

won, will be a deliverance as much to

Discarding the hope of prolonging

their domination by beneficent public

measures, they have created and traf-

ficked upon public calamities. The pol-

icy they adopted has been worked out.

Its failure has been absolute.

In place of past performances these

same corrupt and selfish leaders now

profess promises already broken as their

titles to further trust.

Having prestrated our manifold in-

dustries by the vast aggregates and the

worst methods of federal taxation, they

now again solicit your confidence as the

instruments of retrenchment and reform.

Having debauched the public service,

and having just now, in the face of open

fact, assessed their army of a hundred

thousand officeholders—the people's ser-

vants—paid by the people's taxes—in

order to create immense corruption funds

to frustrate the people's will, they now

profess to be the champions of civil

service reform. Having imposed upon

the southern states the rapacity, fraud,

and plunder of the carpet-bag govern-

ments, having almost ruined the pros-

perity of the south, having created

terror, uncertainty, and confusion in all

the productive industries of the south,

which furnish most of the exports of our

whole country, keep in motion the com-

merce and manufactures of the north

and east, and furnish a market for the

agricultural products of the west, they

now propose, by renewal of the same fatal

policy, to prolong their own power in

the hope of concealing their misdeeds,

and for this purpose they do not hesitate

to renew the cry of intolerance; to re-

vive the dying memories of fraternal

strife, and to appeal to the fears and

prejudices of the timid and the ignorant.

Fellow-citizens, these men and their

measures have been completely tried and

have completely failed. An oppressive

taxation, an exhausted south, an im-

poverished north, a fluctuating currency,

the enterprise of an industrious people

locked fast in the paralysis of hard times

—such is the outcome to their political

policy, such are the achievements of their

long supremacy. Your ballot of No-

vember can alone dictate a change of

measures and a change of men. Shall

not the uprising of patriotism along the

valley of the Ohio go on to a complete

and beneficial revolution in the adminis-

tration of the government of the United

States. Will you not, by the voice of

overwhelming majorities at the polls,

proclaim your invincible faith, after all

these years of corruption and passion, in

the high immortal principles of govern-

ment by the people for the people, in

simple honesty and strict economy, as

the supreme wisdom of public policy, in

justice as the mother of power, and in

civil freedom as the be-all and end-all

of a true republican nationality?

Will you not build up a new prosper-

ity for all the people on the old founda-

tions of American self-government, on

peace, reconciliation, and fraternity be-

twixt all sections, all classes, and all

races embraced within our system of

American commonwealths; on the fru-

gality and economy in all governments;

on honesty and purity of administration,

and having lost your prosperity through

governmental misrule, regain that pros-

perity through governmental reform?

We commit this great issue to the Amer-

ican people, with an unflinching trust

in the wisdom and justice of their decision.

By order of the national democratic

committee.

ABRAHAM S. HENRIKSSON,

Chairman.

FREDERICK O. PRINCE, Sec'y.

EDDY'S JETTIES.

The Latest Report to the Government as to

the Condition and Prospects of the

Bar at the Mouth of the Mississippi River.

New York Tribune.

The report of Captain J. B. Eads,

chief engineer of the Mississippi jetties

commission, contains an account of their

condition up to the eighteenth of August.

The maps which accompany it show also

the state of the bar when the work was

begun, the present depth of the channel,

and other matters of interest, including

a copy of the grant from the United

States to Mr. Eads. The bar at the

mouth of the river, through which Mr.

Eads is required to make ultimately a

thirty-foot channel, is formed entirely

in the sea beyond the termination of the

banks of the river, and is two and one-

four miles in length. The jetties are

built in two parallel lines about one

thousand feet across the bar, into the

deep water of the gulf, throughout this

whole distance. The securing caused

by the jetties, which was manifested at

their upper ends, has made steady pro-

gress downward to the sea since October,

but so recently as last January only

seven and a half feet in depth could be

found at high tide on the crest of the bar

which is about two miles distant from

the east bank of the river. The success

of these works, in view of the facts, seems

marvelous, and apparently contradicts

every objection that was urged against

their trial. A channel, clear through

from the deep water of the pass to the

deep water of the sea, twenty-one feet

deep, had been excavated by the power

of the current up to the eighteenth of

August, and the improvement in depth

and width of the channel has gone on

<



The Legislature

Beat No.	Taken	House	House	Ward	County
1	213	79	28	94	219
2	209	55	72	83	204
3	105	72	99	26	161
4	126	78	137	77	126
5	6	5	7	1	12
6	102	12	131	1	102
7	124	12	131	13	144
8	124	20	65	12	112
9	112	6	92	12	206
10	112	6	92	12	206
11	133	44	162	12	212
12	97	44	162	12	212
13	105	124	24	58	235
14	77	12	91	77	77
Total	431	242	755	405	431

A SETTLER.—Gov. Vance and Judge Settle while on the same buggy going to meet an appointment in the back woods of a mountain county, saw a mountaineer in a field some distance off. Van stood up and shouted: "Hallo! hallo! Hallo for Settle!" The man stopped, looked back, Vance shouted again: "Hurry for Settle! Dad blast your Raccoon trap," says the big mountain man: "if you'll stop till I git thar I'll set you an' bac for you."

"I tell you my brethren," he continued, "if our children had a little more Calvinism, and the Presbyterians a little less it would be better for both."

"Then we don't pray in our families like they do," I know their prayers



Where Advertising Contracts can be made.

Cotton Factors
and
Commission Merchants.
A. G. STOLLENWERK, P. K. STOLLENWERK
Savannah. Mobile.
April 7 1878.

HAVE A GOOD STOCK OF STATIONERY AND FANCY
EDWARDS
Samples of Goods sent by mail, with
list, when requested. Terms cash or G.

of the Probate court of Calhoun county, Alabama, on the 16th day of September, 1905. Notice is hereby given to all persons claiming against said estate to present their claims, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred. All persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment.

J. M. WOODLEY, Clerk.

men late Tuesday
fight up a little and
blaze.

There has been a
Northern last pap
than as there was

Jacksonville

Republican

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

VOLUME 40.

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1876.

WHOLE NO. 2067.

Republican.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

MORNING BY

L. W. GRANT.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year in advance, \$3 00

Six months in advance, 2 00

Three months in advance, 1 00

One month in advance, 30 00

Terms of Advertising:

One square of 10 lines or less, first insertion, 10 00

Each subsequent insertion, 5 00

Over one square counted as two, etc.

Obituary notices at advertising rates

Notations of Candidates:

County Offices, \$5 00

State Offices, 10 00

Communications affecting the claims of candidates charged as advertisements.

Terms of Advertising:

One square of 10 lines, three months, \$5 00

One square six months, 7 50

One square twelve months, 10 00

One square three months, 15 00

One square six months, 20 00

One square twelve months, 30 00

One square three months, 25 00

One square six months, 35 00

One square twelve months, 45 00

One square three months, 40 00

One square six months, 50 00

One square twelve months, 60 00

One square three months, 55 00

One square six months, 65 00

One square twelve months, 75 00

One square three months, 60 00

One square six months, 70 00

One square twelve months, 80 00

One square three months, 65 00

One square six months, 75 00

One square twelve months, 85 00

One square three months, 70 00

One square six months, 80 00

One square twelve months, 90 00

One square three months, 75 00

One square six months, 85 00

One square twelve months, 95 00

One square three months, 80 00

One square six months, 90 00

One square twelve months, 100 00

One square three months, 85 00

One square six months, 95 00

One square twelve months, 105 00

One square three months, 90 00

One square six months, 100 00

One square twelve months, 110 00

One square three months, 95 00

One square six months, 105 00

One square twelve months, 115 00

One square three months, 100 00

One square six months, 110 00

One square twelve months, 120 00

One square three months, 105 00

One square six months, 115 00

One square twelve months, 125 00

One square three months, 110 00

One square six months, 120 00

One square twelve months, 130 00

One square three months, 115 00

One square six months, 125 00

One square twelve months, 135 00

One square three months, 120 00

One square six months, 130 00

One square twelve months, 140 00

One square three months, 125 00

One square six months, 135 00

One square twelve months, 145 00

One square three months, 130 00

One square six months, 140 00

One square twelve months, 150 00

One square three months, 135 00

One square six months, 145 00

One square twelve months, 155 00

One square three months, 140 00

One square six months, 150 00

One square twelve months, 160 00

CHILDREN.

Come to me, O ye children.

For I hear you at your play.

And the thoughts that perplexed me

Have vanished quite away.

Ye open the eastern windows,

That look toward the sun.

Where thoughts are singing swallows.

And the voices of morning run.

In your hearts are the birds and the sunshine.

In your thoughts the brooklets flow.

But in mine is the voice of autumn.

And the first fall of the snow.

Ah! what would the world be to us

If the children were no more?

We should dwell the desert behind us

Where time the dark before.

What the leaves are to the forest.

With the light and air for fuel.

Ere their sweet and tender juices

Have been hardened into wood.

That to the world are children:

Through them it feels the glow

Of a bright and sunny climate

That reaches the trunks below.

Come to me, O ye children!

And whisper in my ear

What the birds and the winds are singing

In your sunny atmosphere.

For what are all our coverings

And the wisdom of our laws?

When compared with your caresses

And the gladness of your looks?

Ye are better than all the ballads

That ever were sung or said.

For ye are the living poems

And all the rest are dead.

—H. W. Longfellow.

PHILLIPS LITTLE CONFIDENCE WOMAN.

BY ELIZABETH CAMPBELL.

It was a warm, sweet day in early summer.

Mrs. Anderson, her nursery governess,

and her two youngest children,

Harry and Victor, were out walking.

Master Victor soon grew tired, and

conducted himself in a cross and irritable

manner, which made his governess feel

uncomfortable and his mamma provoked.

He was only four years old, so his conduct

was not wholly unexcusable; and

presently his mamma said:

"Miss Maylie, you had better take

him home. It has grown very warm,

and the walk has tired him."

"But I'm not tired, mamma," said

Harry. "I needn't go home. I would

like to go shopping with you."

"Very well, dear, if you are a very

good boy you shall do so. Here comes a

car. We will see Victor safe in first,

and then you shall go with mamma."

So the party stood on the corner of

Sixth avenue and Fourteenth street, till

the cross-town car going east came along

and halted.

"Have you got your purse, Miss Maylie?"

asked Mrs. Anderson at the last

moment. "You haven't! That's just

like you! There's your fare, and be

quick!"

So Miss Maylie received her fare—two

one-cent pieces and a three-cent piece—

and dropped it into the pocket of her

jacket, while she caught up Victor in her

arms, and hastened into the car with

him. He was a heavy boy, and she was

a very slight and delicate girl; and she

was glad to rest a moment after she

entered the car. But presently the

conductor rang for his fare, and Miss Maylie

dived into her pocket for it, but with a

most unexpected result. Her hand went

right through her pocket, and found

neither purse nor half penny; her fare

was lost. Well, it was a matter of no

great consequence, if only master Victor

could be persuaded to regard it as such.

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And the thoughts that perplexed me

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SATURDAY, NOV. 25th, 1876

We hoped by this week to be able to give our readers some definite solution of the Presidential problem, but it seems no nearer an end now than it was last week. The conspirators have become a little bolder—that is all. In Florida, fearing that the one Tilden man on the Returning Board might make things uncomfortable for them, Gov. Starnes of that State—the rear end of the Republican party—has determined to do the counting himself and declare the result. The Democrats have appealed to the courts to prevent this, but if they are not more successful in arresting villainy there than in South Carolina, it seems that Hayes is to have the vote of the State, although it has gone for Tilden.

In Louisiana the Returning Board is peering away under a lively hope to be able to finally count Tilden out although he has been elected in the State by a majority ranging from nine to eleven thousand.

The South Carolina case is the crowning villainy. There the Democrats, appealed to the Supreme Court, the members of which are all Republicans, for justice, and that august body, the last to become corrupt, and composed perhaps of the most respectable elements of South Carolina Republicanism, decided that a fair count should be had. Under mandamus of that court the Returning Board made a report showing that Wade Hampton was elected Governor, and that a majority of Democrats were elected to the State offices and the Legislature. This was too much for the Returning Board. They saw that Tilden must be counted next. So they disregarded the order of the court, held a secret session of which the court and the Democrats had no notice, reversed their action and declared Chamberlain elected Governor, a full corps of radicals elected to the State offices, and issued certificates of election to them, including a majority of members to the Legislature, which has a U. S. Senator to elect, and to the Hayes electors, and then fled to keep out of jail for contempt of court.

We do not know whether the Democracy will stand this or not, but we confess some of the old feeling is creeping over us.

Sudden and Fatal Casualty.

It is with profound sorrow that we announce the sudden death of Rev. J. C. McCutty, who was killed last Saturday night by the down passenger train at Maudford, Talladega county, under the following circumstances: As he was attempting to get upon the rear car rather hurriedly, the train suddenly backed and threw him under the wheels. Before he could recover himself the train passed over his body, killing him instantly. He was buried here Wednesday last by the Masonic Fraternity, Rev. McLeary preaching the funeral sermon. The immense concourse of people who gathered here on that occasion from all parts of the county to pay him the last tribute of respect, attest how deep a hold he had upon the affections of all with whom he came in contact during his honored and useful life among us.

For some years he had been a licensed Presbyterian minister, and was in the prime of life and the midst of a most profitable career when suddenly cut off. His loss to the church and country is irreparable.

As a divine he was most zealous and God-fearing; as a citizen he was the exemplification of all that is lofty in patriotism, obedient to law and moderate in counsel; as husband and father he was everything that affection could inspire or home exact; as friend he was loyal, unswerving and true; in all the relations of life he came up to the most exacting standard of Christian manhood, and his place cannot be filled.

ANDREW ADAMS, for many years a citizen of Jacksonville, died in Rome, Ga., Saturday night. He had been living in Florida some time, and was on his return to his native State when the fell destroyer overtook him. We have no particulars of the nature of his disease, but suppose it to have been a fever incident to the Florida climate. He was among the earliest settlers of this place, and leaves behind him few many warm and devoted friends to deplore his death. He was a warm-hearted and noble man. Peace to his ashes!

With the 7th of November of this year the official life of all County Solicitors expired, and Circuit Solicitors expired. We cannot permit the occasion to pass without seizing it to pay a compliment to our worthy County Solicitor whose official life has just expired. We are entitled to the post of State Solicitor is a difficult and unthankful one, but in the case of Mr. Stevenson all parties have united in praise of his impartiality, his manifest spirit of justice, and his inexorable determination in every instance where crime has been committed to have the demands of the law sternly met. The law is a jealous mistress, and commands not only the outward respect but the inward homage of those who profess her. To permit Solicitor Stevenson anything less than a devoted to the shrine of this goddess, is to dim the carnation of the rose and pale the alabaster white of the lily. It is a passionate lover of justice, and in whatever capacity he may have served, whether as the pursuer of criminals or as a magistrate who listened to tales of broken municipal law, he has always displayed this trait. The State will lose a valuable servant in him.

We regret that a press of other matter crowds out our Middle Cherokee local.

War talk stronger than ever.

THE QUESTION OF THE DAY. WILL THE REPUBLICANS PUNISH AND REFLECT?

The Situation Impartially and Candidly Described—The Fatal Course Adopted by the Republicans in the Southern States.

From the Herald.

We desire to-day to call the attention of the Republican leaders to certain facts and circumstances connected with their political course and their partisans in the disputed States, which, unless they are hastened to a sense of their position, and ready to condemn themselves to nothing less than political oblivion, they must feel to be extremely embarrassing, and necessitating on their part extraordinary care that the public shall be entirely satisfied with the result of the count in those States. The reason which we present below must make the Republican leaders aware that on them rests the most serious responsibility of the present crisis, and that, unless they are ready to meet the just condemnation of the Northern public, and to be retired to private life at the next election two years from now, they must successfully convince the whole public that no injustice will be done in the result of the count in those States. The reason which we present below must make the Republican leaders aware that on them rests the most serious responsibility of the present crisis, and that, unless they are ready to meet the just condemnation of the Northern public, and to be retired to private life at the next election two years from now, they must successfully convince the whole public that no injustice will be done in the result of the count in those States.

We will speak first of South Carolina, and we call the attention of the Republican leaders to the following facts, in relation to their course and responsibility in that State, leading to the election of Chamberlain Governor, and the Legislature. This was too much for the Returning Board. They saw that Tilden must be counted next. So they disregarded the order of the court, held a secret session of which the court and the Democrats had no notice, reversed their action and declared Chamberlain elected Governor, a full corps of radicals elected to the State offices, and issued certificates of election to them, including a majority of members to the Legislature, which has a U. S. Senator to elect, and to the Hayes electors, and then fled to keep out of jail for contempt of court.

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employed, unless this shall be shown to the entire satisfaction of both parties? We believe not. If its leaders hope for a political future, if they have any regard for the esteem of the nation, they must to-day prefer that Mr. Tilden shall be returned. It is almost impossible for them, under the circumstances, to obtain a verdict favorable to their candidate which shall not bear the fatal stain of fraud, and we solemnly warn them that it is quite impossible in such a case for them to escape the indignation of the North, which will cling to them and inevitably sweep them out of political life.

THE ALABAMA LEGISLATURE.

MONTGOMERY Ala., Nov. 20, 1876.

SENATE.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment. Prayer by Rev. Dr. Andrews, of this city. Journal of Saturday read and approved.

In the absence of Lieutenant-Governor Ligon, whose term of office expires on the 24th instant, Mr. Cobb was elected President pro tem.

Upon taking the chair, Mr. Cobb made a brief but well-timed speech.

CALL OF DISTRICTS.

Mr. Howell, to amend section 447 of the Revised Code.

Mr. Robinson, to fix the salary of State Auditor.

Also, to make an additional appropriation for unpaid soldiers.

Also, to repeal an act in relation to the fine and forfeiture fund, so far as relates to Chambers county.

Mr. Armstrong, to repeal an act authorizing and regulating the partition of crops among tenants in common or joint owners thereof.

Mr. Hargrove, to authorize Commissioners Court to levy a tax by apportionment in existence Dec. 6, 1876.

Mr. Johnson, to amend an act incorporating the town of Rockford.

Mr. Thornton, to amend the revenue law so as to make certain property taxable.

Mr. Touey, amend section 3,724 of the Revised Code.

Also, to make the separate estates of married women subject for their debts.

Mr. Tait, amend section 1,265 of the Revised Code.

Also, to punish conspiracy to defraud.

Mr. Wilson, to repeal certain sections of the revenue law.

Mr. Harrison, to provide for the payment of fees to Circuit Clerks in certain criminal cases.

Mr. Saffold, to prevent cruelty to animals.

Mr. Little, to repeal an act to amend section 2051 of the Revised Code.

Mr. Sear, to establish an inferior court of record in Hale county.

All of which were read and ordered to a second reading to-morrow.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Nov. 21, 1876.

SENATE.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Journal of yesterday read and approved.

CALL OF DISTRICTS.

Mr. Cunningham, to allow defendants to testify in criminal cases.

Mr. Robinson, to regulate the exemption of property from sale for the payment of debts.

Mr. Harris, to authorize the Auditor and Governor to make any obligations created by the funding act.

Mr. Dinkling, to regulate the shipment and rates of freight on railroads.

Several others, but of minor importance were introduced and ordered to a second reading to-morrow.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Nov. 21, 1876.

HOUSE.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer by Rev. Dr. Andrews, of this city.

The Journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Bills were taken up in the order introduced, read a second time and appropriately referred.

Senate resolution for the appointment of a joint committee to divide the State into judicial circuits, was concurred in.

CALL OF COUNTIES.

Mr. McKelvey, to organize and regulate a system of public instruction for this State.

Mr. Darden, to amend subdivision 8, section 4, chapter 3 of the revenue law.

Mr. Deuram, to prescribe the time within which appeals may be taken by bill of exceptions.

Mr. Forwood, to amend section 8 of chapter 7 of the revenue law.

Mr. Dean, to more particularly define the mode of claiming property of defendants in execution.

Mr. Butler, to authorize Justices of the peace to foreclose liens and mortgages on personal property.

Mr. Jolly, to amend section 7 of chapter 11 of the Revised Code.

Also, a resolution for appointment of a committee of five to enquire into the practicability of

employing committee clerks. Adopted.

Mr. McAdory, to amend section 4,368 of the Revised Code.

Also, a resolution that the Committee on Education be instructed to enquire into the propriety of submitting a new educational law.

Adopted.

Mr. Cunningham, of Lowndes, to amend sub-division 14, section 7, chapter 9 of the Revised Code.

Mr. Booker, to amend section 1,325 of the Revised Code.

Mr. Kennedy, a resolution for the appointment of a committee to look into the propriety of consolidating one or more of the offices of Tax Assessor, Tax Collector and County Treasurer. Adopted.

Mr. DeLemos, a resolution instructing the Committee on Education to report as to the propriety of inaugurating a system of compulsory education in this State. Lost.

Mr. Betts, to require the registration list to be closed 20 days previous to election.

Mr. Herndon, to amend an act to provide for the impeachment of the officers mentioned in sections 2 and 3 of article 7 of the Constitution.

Mr. Glenon, to amend section 1 of an act to regulate the time of serving of jurors.

Stephens, of Perry, to repeal section 84 of an act to amend an act to regulate elections in this State.

Mr. McMath, to repeal an act to provide for the registration of electors in this State.

Also, to repeal an act to compromise the debt of any county whose obligations are worth less than par value.

Also to regulate the payment of debts contracted prior to Nov. 19, 1876.

Mr. Dillon, to regulate the terms of the Circuit court of St. Clair county.

Mr. Brown, to amend section 774 of the Revised Code.

Stephens of Dallas, a resolution that the committee on Privileges and Elections be instructed to enquire into the propriety of reporting a bill revising the election law.

Mr. Rice offered a substitute, which was accepted, and made the special order for 11 a. m. to-morrow.

Nothing but the Truth.

It is nothing but the truth to call Foster's Stomach Bitters one of the most comprehensive remedies in existence. Disease in so many cases has yielded to its curative action, its combined purgative and alterative properties constitute it such a powerful agent for the promotion or restoration of health that it may well be deemed whether it does not bear away the palm as the most perfect of all remedies as a leader and safeguard. Through the agencies of rectified digestion, a regular habit of body and complete secretion, it overcomes the various ailments which the interruption of these functions produces. Dyspepsia, liver complaint, urinary affections, nervous debility, insomnia, and maladies of a yet more serious nature, are eradicated by its systematic use. It restores the appetite, promotes sound, refreshing sleep and neutralizes those atmospheric causes which originate chills and fever and other miasmatic disorders. Merely passed on in this manner, Foster's Bitters is a remedy for the human body, but to a greater service it is peculiarly adapted to the female system, and is a most effective remedy for all ailments of women, such as irregularities of the menstrual system, and all the various ailments which attend the approach of old age, and all the various ailments which attend the approach of old age.

Several others, but of minor importance were introduced and ordered to a second reading to-morrow.

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Mr. Glenon, to amend section 1 of an act to regulate the time of serving of jurors.

Special Order.

The resolution in regard to revising the election laws, introduced on yesterday, was taken up and tabled.

Senate Messages.

Senate bills were read once and ordered to a second reading to-morrow.

Senate resolution appointing a committee on Chancery Divisions was concurred in.

Senate resolution appointing a committee to inquire into the propriety of reducing the fees and salaries of certain officers and of consolidating the same, was concurred in.

Call of Counties.

Gilchrist, to appoint precinct assessors to assess State taxes.

Crump to create the new county of Cullman.

White, to amend section 1 of an act for the relief of persons having but one arm or one leg.

Stevens, of Coffee, to make defendants in proceedings to keep the peace competent witnesses in their own behalf.

Dustin, to create liens of blacksmiths for work done on farming implements.

Stevens, of Dallas, to prohibit the sale of agricultural products between the hours of sunset and sunrise.

Also a joint resolution appointing a committee to wait upon the Governor and make inquiry as to the most practicable way of paying members their per diem in United States currency. Tabled.

Mr. Titcomb, for the protection of the timber interests of this State.

Mr. Jolly, a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to report on an impeachment bill.

Mr. McAdory, to create the new county of Clay.

Mr. Fletcher, to repeal an act authorizing the partition of crops among tenants in common or joint owners thereof.

Mr. Hubbard, to regulate the right of State lands sold for taxes and purchased by the State.

Mr. McMath, a resolution instructing the Finance Committee to report as to the propriety of issuing bonds for the purpose of retiring State obligations.

Adopted.

Several other bills, but of minor importance, were introduced and ordered to a second reading to-morrow.

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Mr. Harris, to authorize the Auditor and Governor to make any obligations created by the funding act.

Mr. Dinkling, to regulate the shipment and rates of freight on railroads.

Several others, but of minor importance were introduced and ordered to a second reading to-morrow.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Nov. 21, 1876.

HOUSE.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

Prayer by Rev. Dr. Andrews, of this city.

The Journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Bills were taken up in the order introduced, read a second time and appropriately referred.

Senate resolution for the appointment of a joint committee to divide the State into judicial circuits, was concurred in.

CALL OF COUNTIES.

Mr. McKelvey, to organize and regulate a system of public instruction for this State.

Mr. Darden, to amend subdivision 8, section 4, chapter 3 of the revenue law.

Mr. Deuram, to prescribe the time within which appeals may be taken by bill of exceptions.

Mr. Forwood, to amend section 8 of chapter 7 of the revenue law.

Mr. Dean, to more particularly define the mode of claiming property of defendants in execution.

